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Ethel M. Bauder
Fort Plain
N. Y.

World's Columbian Exposition . .

Rand, McNally & Co.'s

Sketch Book

ILLUSTRATING AND DESCRIBING THE PRINCIPAL BUILDINGS, WITH THEIR LOCATIONS, DIMENSIONS, COST, ETC.

. . AND . .

Indexed Bird's-Eye View of the Grounds

Rand, McNally & Co., Publishers . .
Chicago and New York . .

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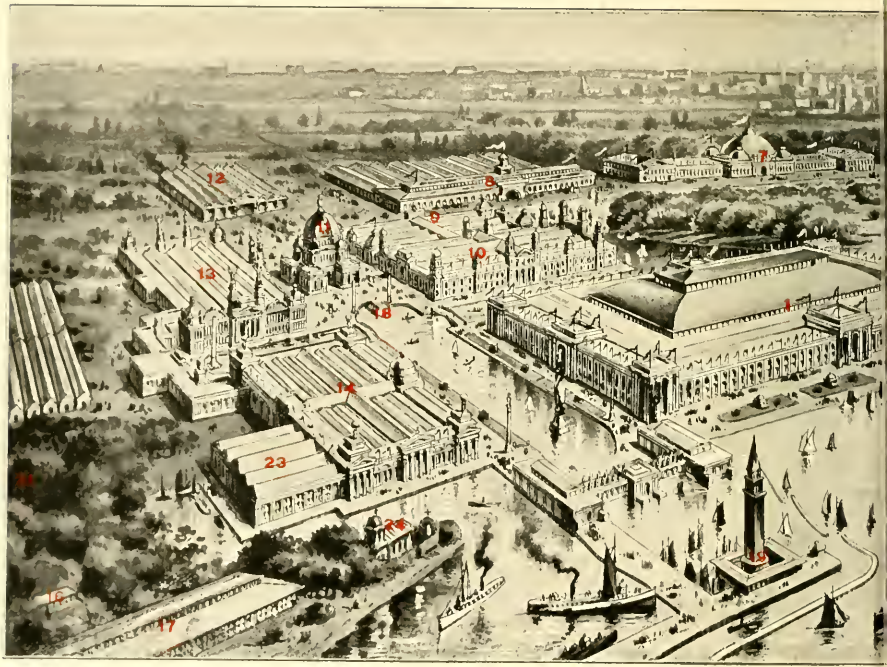

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RAND, McNALLY & CO.'S PORTFOLIO BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF

1—Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building, 31 Acres.
2—United States Government Building, 6.1 Acres.
3—Fisheries Building and Deep Sea Aquaria, 3.1 Acres.
4—Galleries of Fine Art, 5.1 Acres (one lineal mile of hanging space).
5—Illinois State Building, 3.2 Acres.
6—Woman's Building, 3.3 Acres.
7—Horticultural Hall and Greenhouses, 11 Acres.
8—Transportation Exhibit, 18.6 Acres.
9—Hall of Mines and Mining, 8.7 Acres.
10—Electrical Building, 9.7 Acres.
11—Administration Building, 4.2 Acres.
12—R. R. Approach.
13—Machinery Hall, 25.6 Acres.
14—Agricultural Bui
16—Dairy Building, 8
17—Forestry Buildin

VORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, CHICAGO, U. S. A., 1893.

x, Pumping House, Etc.,
, 15 Acres.
8.
Acres.

18—Fountain.
19—Casino and Pier, 1.4 Acres.
20—United States Naval Exhibit.
21—Part of 63 Acres Reserved for Live Stock, Under Roof, 44 Acres.
22—Villages of all Nations.

State Buildings and Buildings of Foreign Governments, 63 Acres Reserved
23—Assembly Hall and Annex to Agricultural Building, 5.5 Acres.
24—Convent La Rabida, Where Columbus Developed Plans for His Voyage.

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World's Columbian Exposition,

CHICAGO, U. S. A.

The idea of holding a great International Exposition in celebration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus, was considered and discussed for several years.

When, finally, in the winter of 1889 and 1890, it had grown into an assured national fact, and the question of its location came before Congress, Chicago was fearlessly foremost in the contest for the honor. To secure the coveted distinction she was required to furnish a site which should be acceptable to the National Commission (representing every State and Territory in the Union), and ten millions of dollars. Unhesitatingly, Chicago pledged herself to the gigantic undertaking, and has faithfully and fully kept her promise. To convey something of an impression of the magnitude of the enterprise, the accompanying estimate of necessary expenditures, recently made by the Ways and Means Committee, is given:

Grading, filling, etc.	$ 450,400	Seating	$ 8,000
Landscape gardening	323,490	Water supply, sewerage, etc.	600,000
Viaducts and bridges	125,000	Improvement of lake front	200,000
Piers	70,000	World's Congress Auxiliary	200,000
Waterway improvements	225,000	Construction department, expenses, fuel, etc.	520,000
Railways	500,000	Organization and administration	3,308,563
Steam plant	800,000	Operating expenses	1,550,000
Electricity	1,500,000		
Statuary on buildings	100,000		$10,530,453
Vases, lamps, and posts	50,000		

When the $8,000,000, estimated as the cost of the main buildings, are added to this, the sum total is $18,530,453.

The outside world may wonder in awe where all the money is to come from, and the following statement of the resources of the Exposition is of much consequent interest:

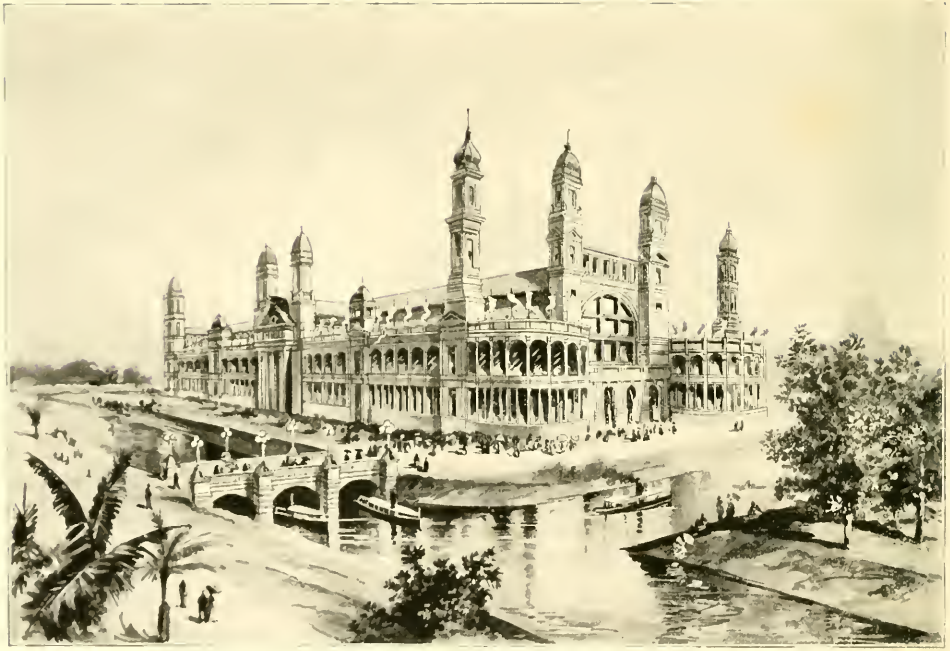
Stock subscriptions	$ 5,710,140
City of Chicago bonds	5,000,000
Prospective gate receipts	10,000,000
Concessions and privileges	1,500,000
Salvage	2,000,000
Interest on deposits	35,000
	$24,245,140

Concerning the site, no difference of opinion or criticism is possible. Nothing approaching it in beauty or extent was ever offered to any previous exposition; stretching 2½ miles from the point nearest the city to the southern extremity of Jackson Park, it comprises some 700 acres. Along the entire front lies Lake Michigan, the loveliest of the great lakes, the most beautiful body of fresh water in the world. In the background semicircle the trees, the verdure, and bloom of the vast South Park system. The site was approved and accepted by the National Commission in September of 1890; but the World's Fair can not be said to have been actually under way until the beginning of the following year. In January, 1891, the Exposition headquarters were formally opened in the Rand-McNally Building; the advertising department was organized, and at once began telling the whole newspaper-reading earth about the coming World's Fair. The other thirteen departments were organized as rapidly as possible.

The board of architects was also appointed, and immediately set to work preparing plans for the great main buildings, which Chicago is pledged to deliver to the Government, ready for exhibits, upon the 12th of October, 1892. The preliminary work was preparation of the site, which, notwithstanding the unequaled natural advantages of the location, involved a vast outlay of money and labor. For, while the northern end of the site was a highly improved park, the southern extremity was a swamp requiring to be drained; but of this necessity grew the greatest landscape beauty of the grounds, the drainage being effected by means of artificial waterways and lagoons leading out from the lake. These, ranging from 100 to 300 feet in width, wander—lily-bedecked and flower-bordered—among the palaces of the Exposition. One million two hundred thousand cubic feet of earth were moved before the sites were ready for the buildings, and actual construction was not begun until the spring. Much preliminary building of a miscellaneous character was necessary

THE GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

Near the lake shore, south of the main lagoon. 350 x 420 feet. Cost $400,000. Architects, Windrim & Edbrooke.



THE ELECTRICAL BUILDING.

South front on the great quadrangle, and north front facing the lagoon. 345 x 700 feet. Cost $375,000. Architects, Van Brunt & Howe, Kansas City.

before the structures themselves could be undertaken. For example, the entire site was inclosed in a close board fence, six miles long and twelve feet high; and it should be borne in mind that this is only a temporary structure.

Ten thousand workmen being employed within the grounds, huge boarding and lodging houses must be built for such an army, and numerous shops and other buildings for construction purposes. Pumping works, fire and police stations, a hospital, fifteen miles of railway track for carrying materials to the sites of the various buildings, railroad and wagon bridges, many miles of water, sewerage, and gas pipes, and innumerable electric wires necessarily preceded the erection of the giant main buildings. By July most of this herculean task was accomplished, and work was then begun. The Woman's Building was the first, the commencement of the others following in rapid succession. The tables given below show as concisely as possible the dimensions, area, and cost of the principal Exposition buildings.

The Illinois Building is being erected by the State, and the Government Building and the battle-ship are being built by the United States Government; but visitors to the Exposition will naturally class them among the principal structures.

The annexes will be scarcely inferior in architectural design to the great buildings. The prevailing style of architecture is the Italian renaissance, but there is sufficient variation to produce the most brilliant harmony without monotony; and construction upon the majority of the buildings is now sufficiently advanced to give a distinct impression of the finished effect. The Woman's Building is practically complete upon the exterior, and, without observation of the stage of the entire plan of the grounds, it is impossible to realize what has been accomplished within the year.

No less active have been other divisions of the greatest business enterprise in the world. Every department works tirelessly along its particular line. The enthusiasm is universal throughout the Union. The majority of the States and Territories have made appropriations aggregating nearly $3,000,000, and in nine States, in which constitutional restrictions prevent appropriations, funds amounting to an additional million are being raised by various methods.

Interest in the Exposition has spread to the remotest corners of the globe, and every foreign nation of any considerable importance has officially accepted the invitation to participate, with the single exception of Italy, who is now reconsidering her decision and has promised to appoint a commission. Thirty-nine nations

and twenty-four colonies have signified their intention to exhibit, and the moneys appropriated for this purpose by foreign countries amount to over $4,000,000.

BUILDINGS.	Dimensions in feet.	Acreage of floor space, including galleries.	Cost.	BUILDINGS.	Dimensions in feet.	Acreage of floor space, including galleries.	Cost.
Manufactures and Liberal Arts	787x1687	44	$1,500,000	Agriculture	500x800	15	$618,000
				" Annex	300x550	3.9	
Administration	262x262	4.2	435,000	" Assembly Hall, etc.	125x450	1.6	100,000
Mines	350x700	8.7	265,000	Forestry	208x528	2.6	100,000
Electricity	345x690	9.7	401,000	Saw Mill	125x300	9	35,000
Transportation	256x960	9.4	370,000	Dairy	100x200	8	30,000
" Annex	425x900	9.2		Live Stock (3)	65x200	1.2	335,000
Woman's	199x388	3.3	138,000	" Pavilion	280x440	2.8	
Art Galleries	320x500	4	670,000	" Sheds		40	
" Annexes (2)	120x200	1.1		Casino	120x250	.7	*210,000
Fisheries	165x365	2.4	224,000	Music Hall	120x250	.7	
" Annexes (2)	135 di'm'r	.7				203.5	$7,041,000
Horticulture	250x998	6.6	300,000				
" Greenhouses (8)	24x100	4.4	25,000	U. S. Government	345x415	6.1	400,000
Machinery	492x846	17.5	1,200,000	" Imitation Battle-ship	69.25x348	.6	100,000
" Annex	490x550	6.2		Illinois State	160x450	3.2	250,000
" Power House	100x461			" Wings (2)			
" Pumping Works	77x 84	1.9	85,000				
" Machine Shop	146x250					213.4	$7,791,000

*Including connecting peristyle.

These figures and this brief outline sketch convey some idea of the stupendous magnitude of the World's Columbian Exposition; but the briefest description would be incomplete without mention of the Congress Auxiliary, which particularly represents the intellectual, moral, and spiritual aspect of the giant industrial enterprise. Through its auspices the leading minds of the age will be gathered from every country, to consider and discuss the questions most vital to the mental and moral welfare of the human race.

THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

At the west end of the great court, in the southern part of the Park, looking eastward. Pavilions, 84 feet square. Dome, 220 feet in height. Cost $450,000. Architect, Richard M. Hunt, New York.

MACHINERY HALL.

South end of the Park, midway between the shore of Lake Michigan and the west line of the Park. 850 x 500 feet. With Machinery Annex and Power House, cost $1,200,000. Architects, Peabody & Stearns, Boston.

As required by act of Congress, the buildings will be delivered by the Exposition Company to the Government, with appropriate and imposing ceremonies, on the 12th of October, 1892. The six months between that date and the formal opening of the World's Fair, May 1, 1893, will be occupied by the arrangement and installation of exhibits.

THE GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

Delightfully located near the Lake shore, south of the main lagoon and of the area reserved for the Foreign Nations and the several States, and east of the Woman's Building and of Midway Plaisance, is the Government Exhibit Building. The buildings of England, Germany, and Mexico are near by to the northward. The Government Building was designed by Architect Windrim, now succeeded by W. J. Edbrooke. It is classic in style, and bears a strong resemblance to the National Museum and other Government buildings at Washington. It covers an area of 350 by 420 feet, is constructed of iron, brick, and glass, and cost $400,000. Its leading architectural feature is a central octagonal dome 120 feet in diameter and 150 feet high, the floor of which will be kept free from exhibits. The building fronts to the west, and connects on the north by a bridge over the lagoon, with the building of the Fisheries exhibit.

The south half of the Government Building is devoted to the exhibits of the Post Office Department, Treasury Department, War Department, and Department of Agriculture. The north half is devoted to the exhibits of the Fisheries Commission, Smithsonian Institute, and Interior Department. The State Department exhibit extends from the rotunda to the east end, and that of the Department of Justice from the rotunda to the west end of the building. The allotment of space for the several department exhibits is: War Department, 23,000 square feet; Treasury, 10,500 square feet; Agriculture, 23,250 square feet; Interior, 24,000 square feet; Post Office, 9,000 square feet; Fishery, 20,000 square feet, and Smithsonian Institute, balance of space.

THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

By popular verdict the Administration Building is pronounced the gem and crown of the Exposition palaces. It is located at the west end of the great court in the southern part of the site, looking eastward, and at its rear are the transportation facilities and depots. The most conspicuous object which will attract the gaze of visitors on reaching the grounds is the gilded dome of this lofty building. It covers an area of

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260 feet square and consists of four pavilions eighty-four feet square, one at each of the four angles of the square, and connected by a great central dome 120 feet in diameter and 220 feet in height, leaving at the center of each façade a recess eighty-two feet wide, within which are the grand entrances to the building. The general design is in the style of the French renaissance. The first great story is in the Doric order, of heroic proportions, surrounded by a lofty balustrade and having the great tiers of the angle of each pavilion crowned with sculpture. The second story, with its lofty and spacious colonnade, is of the Ionic order.

Externally the design may be divided in its height into three principal stages. The first stage consists of the four pavilions, corresponding in height with the various buildings grouped about it, which are about sixty-five feet high. The second stage, which is of the same height, is a continuation of the central rotunda, 175 feet square, surrounded on all sides by an open colonnade of noble proportions, twenty feet wide and forty feet high, with columns four feet in diameter. This colonnade is reached by staircases and elevators from the four principal halls, and is interrupted at the angles by corner pavilions, crowned with domes and groups of statuary. The third stage consists of the base of the great dome, thirty feet in height, and octagonal in form, and the dome itself. This great dome is gilded and forms a fitting crown to the first and second stages of the magnificent edifice.

The four great entrances, one on each side of the building, are fifty feet wide and fifty feet high, deeply recessed and covered by semi-circular arched vaults, richly coffered. In the rear of these arches are the entrance doors, and above them great screens of glass, giving light to the central rotunda. Across the face of these screens, at the level of the office floor, are galleries of communication between the different pavilions.

THE WOMAN'S BUILDING.

Encompassed by luxuriant shrubs and beds of fragrant flowers, like a white silhouette against a background of old and stately oaks, is seen the Woman's Building, situated in the northwestern part of the Park, separated by a generous distance from the Horticultural Building on the one side and the Illinois State Building on the other, and facing the great lagoon, with the Flowery Island as a vista. A more beautiful site could not have been selected for this daintily designed building.

Among a great number of sketches submitted in competition for this building, by women from all over the land, it did not take the President of the Board of Lady Managers, Mrs. Potter Palmer, long, with her exquisite taste, to decide upon her choice. She quickly discovered, in the sketch submitted by Miss Sophia G. Hay-

THE WOMAN'S BUILDING.

Near the Sixtieth Street entrance of the Park. 200 x 400 feet. Architect, Miss Sophia G Hayden.

THE AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

Near the Peristyle and the lake shore. 500 x 800 feet. Cost, with annexes, $1,000,000. Architects, McKim, Meade & White, New York

den, that harmony of grouping and gracefulness of detail which indicate the architectural scholar, and to her was awarded the first prize of a thousand dollars, and also the execution of the design. The second and third prizes were given respectively to Miss Lois L. Howe, of Boston, and Miss Laura Hayes, of Chicago, both fully deserving the honors conferred upon them.

Miss Hayden, who was a pupil in the architectural class in the School of Technology, in Boston, and graduated with high honors, immediately went to Chicago, and personally made the plans and elevations for the building.

Directly in front of the building the lagoon takes the form of a bay, about 400 feet in width. From the center of this bay a grand landing and staircase lead to a terrace six feet above the water. Crossing this terrace, other staircases give access to the ground, four feet above, on which, about 100 feet back, the building is situated. The first terrace is designed in artistic flower-beds and low shrubs, forming, together with the creamy-white balustrades rising from the water's edge, and also in front of the second terrace, a charming foreground for the fine edifice. The principal façade has an extreme length of 400 feet, the depth of the building being half this distance. Italian renaissance is the style selected. Its delicacy of lines is well adapted to represent this temple for the fair sex.

The main grouping consists of a center pavilion flanked at each end with corner pavilions, connected in the first story by open arcades in the curtains, forming a shady promenade the whole length of the structure. The first story is raised about ten feet from the ground line, and a wide staircase leads to the center pavilion. This pavilion, forming the main triple-arched entrance with an open colonnade in the second story, is finished with a low and beautifully proportioned pediment enriched with a highly elaborate bas-relief. The corner pavilions, being like the rest of the building, two stories high, with a total elevation of sixty feet, have each an open colonnade added above the main cornice. Here are located the Hanging Gardens, and also the committee rooms of the Board of Lady Managers.

THE HORTICULTURAL BUILDING.

Immediately south of the entrance to Jackson Park from the Midway Plaisance, and facing east on the lagoon, is the Horticultural Building. In front is a flower terrace for outside exhibits, including tanks for *Nymphæa* and the *Victoria Regia*. The front of the terrace, with its low parapet between large vases, borders the water, and at its center forms a boat landing.

The building is 1,000 feet long, with an extreme width of 250 feet. The plan is a central pavilion with two end pavilions, each connected with the central one by front and rear curtains, forming two interior courts, each 88 by 270 feet. These courts are beautifully decorated in color and planted with ornamental shrubs and flowers. The center pavilion is roofed by a crystal dome 187 feet in diameter and 113 feet high, under which are exhibited the tallest palms, bamboos, and tree ferns that can be procured. There are galleries in each of the pavilions. The galleries of the end pavilions are designed for cafés, the situation and the surroundings being particularly adapted to recreation and refreshment. These cafés are surrounded by an arcade on three sides, from which charming views of the grounds can be obtained.

THE TRANSPORTATION BUILDING.

Forming the northern architectural Court of the Exposition is a group of edifices of which the Transportation Building is one. It is situated at the southern end of the west flank, and lies between the Horticultural and the Mines Buildings. Facing eastward, it commands a view of the floral island and an extensive branch of the lagoon.

The Transportation Building is exquisitely refined and simple in architectural treatment, although it is very rich and elaborate in detail. In style it savors much of the Romanesque, although to the initiated the manner in which it is designed on axial lines and the solicitude shown for fine proportions, with the subtle relation of parts to each other, will at once suggest the methods of composition followed at the *École des Beaux Arts*.

Viewed from the lagoon, the cupola of the Transportation Building forms the effective southwest accent of the quadrangle, while from the cupola itself, reached by eight elevators, the Northern Court, the most beautiful effect of the entire Exposition, may be seen in all its glory.

The main entrance to the Transportation Building consists of an immense single arch enriched to an extraordinary degree with carvings, bas-reliefs and mural paintings, the entire feature forming a rich and beautiful, yet quiet, color climax, for it is treated in leaf and is called the golden door. Numerous minor entrances are from time to time pierced in the walls, and with them are grouped terraces, seats, drinking fountains, and statues.

THE HORTICULTURAL BUILDING.

South of the entrance to Jackson Park from the Midway Plaisance, and facing east on the lagoon. 1000 feet long, with an extreme width of 250 feet. Cost $300,000. Architect, W. L. B. Jenney, Chicago.

THE MANUFACTURES AND LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING.

Facing the axis between the Government Building and artificial harbor. 1687 x 787 feet. Cost $1,500,000. Architect, George B. Post, New York.

THE HALL OF MINES AND MINING.

Located at the southern extremity of the western lagoon or lake, and between the Electricity and Transportation Buildings, is the Mines and Mining Building. The architect of this building, which is 700 feet long by 350 wide, is S. S. Beman of Chicago. Its architecture has its inspiration in early Italian renaissance, with which sufficient liberty is taken to invest the building with the animation that should characterize a great general Exposition. There is a decided French spirit pervading the exterior design, but it is kept well subordinated. In plan it is simple and straightforward, embracing on the ground floor spacious vestibules, restaurants, toilet rooms, etc. On each of the four sides of the building are placed the entrances, those of the north and south fronts being the most spacious and prominent. To the right and left of each entrance, inside, start broad flights of easy stairs leading to the galleries. The galleries are sixty feet wide and twenty-five feet high from the ground floor, and are lighted on the sides by large windows, and from above by a high clerestory extending around the building.

The main fronts look southward on the great Central Court, and northward on the western and middle lakes, and an island gorgeous with flowers. These principal fronts display enormous arched entrances, richly embellished with sculptural decorations, emblematic of Mining and its allied industries. At each end of these fronts are large, square pavilions, surmounted by low domes, which mark the four corners of the building, and are lighted by large arched windows extending through the galleries.

Between the main entrance and the pavilions are richly decorated arcades, forming an open *loggia* on the ground floor, and a deeply recessed promenade on the gallery floor level, which commands a fine view of the lakes and islands to the northward, and the great Central Court on the south. These covered promenades are each twenty-five feet wide, and 230 feet long, and from them is had access to the building at numerous points. These *loggie* on the first floor are faced with marbles of different kinds and hues, which will be considered part of the Mining Exhibit, and so utilized as to have marketable value at the close of the Exposition. The *loggia* ceilings will be heavily coffered, and richly decorated in plaster and color. The ornamentation is massed at the prominent points of the façade. The exterior presents a massive though graceful appearance.

THE ELECTRICAL BUILDING.

The Electrical Building, the seat of perhaps the most novel and brilliant exhibit in the whole Exposition, is 345 feet wide and 700 feet long, the major axis running north and south. The south front is on the great Quadrangle or Court; the north front faces the lagoon; the east front is opposite the Manufactures Building, and the west faces the Mines Building.

The general scheme of the plan is based upon a longitudinal nave 115 feet wide and 114 feet high, crossed in the middle by a transept of the same width and height. The nave and the transept have a pitched roof, with a range of skylights at the bottom of the pitch, and clear story windows. The rest of the building is covered with a flat roof, averaging sixty-two feet in height, and provided with skylights.

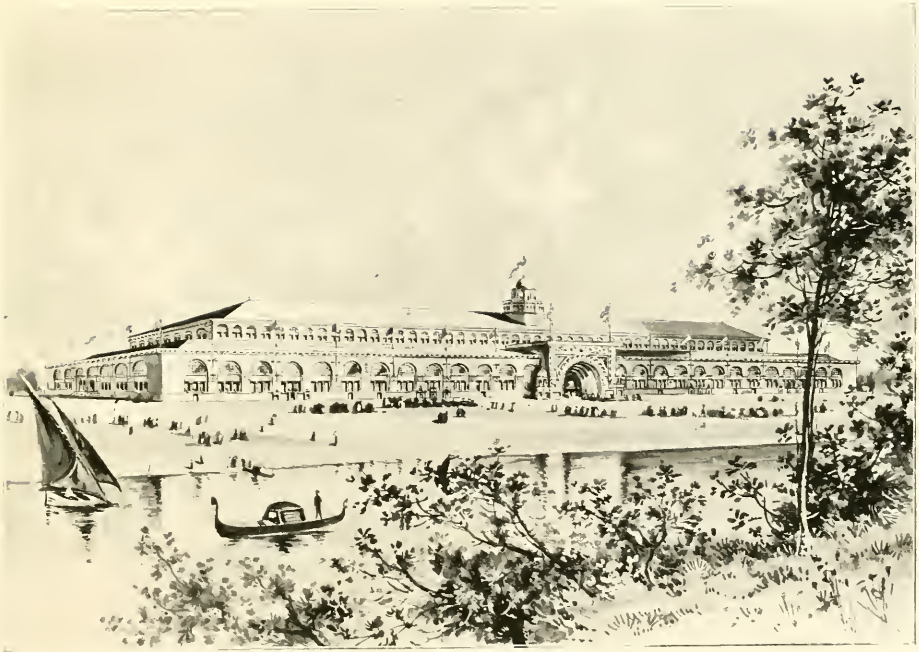
The exterior walls of this building are composed of a continuous Corinthian order of pilasters, three feet six inches wide and forty-two feet high, supporting a full entablature, and resting upon a stylobate eight feet six inches. The total height of the walls from the grade outside is sixty-eight feet six inches.

The north pavilion is placed between the two great apsidal or semi-circular projections of the building; it is flanked by two towers 195 feet high. The central feature is a great semi-circular window, above which, 102 feet from the ground, is a colonnade forming an open *loggia* or gallery, commanding a view over the lagoon and all the north portion of the grounds.

The east and west central pavilions are composed of two towers 168 feet high. In front of these two pavilions there is a great portico composed of the Corinthian order, with full columns.

The south pavilion is a hemicycle or niche seventy-eight feet in diameter and 103 feet high. The opening of the niche is framed by a semi-circular arch which is crowned by a gable or pediment, with smaller gables on the returns, and surmounted by an attic, the whole reaching the height of 142 feet. In the center of this niche, upon a lofty pedestal, is a colossal statue of Franklin, whose illustrious name intimately connects the early story of the Republic with one of the most important discoveries in the phenomena of electricity.

At each of the four corners of the building there is a pavilion, above which rises a light open spire or tower, 169 feet high. Intermediate between these corner pavilions and the central pavilions on the east and west sides, there is a subordinate pavilion bearing a low-square dome upon an open lantern. There are thus ten spires and four domes. The entablature of the great Corinthian order breaks around each of the pilasters



THE TRANSPORTATION BUILDING.

At the southern end of the Architectural Court. 960 x 250 feet. Cost $300,000. Architects, Adler & Sullivan, Chicago.

THE ART PALACE.

Northern portion of Jackson Park, with the south front facing the lagoon. 500 x 320 feet. Architect, C B Atwood.

of the four fronts, and above each pilaster in the Attic order is a pedestal bearing a lofty mast for the display of banners by day and electric lights by night. Of these masts there are in all fifty-four.

In the design of this building, it was proposed by the architects to so devise its details and general outlines, that they might be capable of providing an electric illumination by night on a scale hitherto unknown, the flag-staffs, the open porticoes, and the towers, especially, being arranged with this in view.

THE MACHINERY HALL.

Machinery Hall has been pronounced by many architects second only to the Administration Building in the magnificence of its appearance. This building measures 850 by 500 feet, and with the Machinery Annex and Power House, cost about $1,200,000. It is located at the extreme south end of the Park, midway between the shore of Lake Michigan and the west line of the Park. It is just south of the Administration Building, and west and across a lagoon from the Agricultural Building. The Building is spanned by three arched trusses, and the interior presents the appearance of three railroad train-houses, side by side, surrounded on all of the four sides by a gallery fifty feet wide.

All of the buildings on the great plaza are designed with a view to making a grand background for display, and, in order to conform to the general richness of the court and add to the striking appearance, the two façades of the Machinery Hall on the court are rich with colonnades and other features. The design follows classical models throughout, the detail being followed from the renaissance of Seville and other Spanish towns, as being appropriate to a Columbian celebration. An arcade on the first story admits passage around the building under cover, and, as in all the other buildings, the exterior is of "staff" colored to an attractive tone; the ceilings are enriched with strong color. A colonnade with a café at either end covers the space between Machinery and Agricultural Halls, and in the center of this colonnade is an archway leading to the Cattle Exhibit. From this portico there extends a view nearly a mile in length down the lagoon, and an obelisk and fountain in the lagoon form the southern point of this vista.

The Machinery Annex adjoins Machinery Hall on the west, and is an annex in fact, and not a detached structure as at first planned, with entrance by subways under the railway tracks. The Annex covers between four and five acres and increases the length of the Machinery Building to about 1,400 feet, thus rendering it the second largest of all the Exposition structures, the great Manufactures Building alone exceeding it in size.

THE AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

One of the most magnificent structures raised for the Exposition is the Agricultural Building. The style of architecture is classic renaissance. This building is put up very near the shore of Lake Michigan, and is almost surrounded by the lagoons that lead into the Park from the lake. The building is 500 by 800 feet, its longest dimensions being east and west. The north line of the building is almost on a line with the Pier extending into the lake, on which heroic columns, emblematic of the Thirteen Original States, are raised. A lagoon stretches out along this entire front of the building. The east front looks out into a harbor which affords refuge for numerous pleasure craft. The entire west exposure of the building faces a branch of the lagoon that extends along the north side. With these picturesque surroundings as an inspiration, the architects have brought out designs that have been pronounced all but faultless. The main entrance leads through an opening sixty-four feet wide into a vestibule, from which entrance is had to the rotunda, 100 feet in diameter. This is surmounted by a mammoth glass dome, 130 feet high. All through the main vestibule statuary has been designed, illustrative of the agricultural industry. Similar designs are grouped about all of the grand entrances in the most elaborate manner. The corner pavilions are surmounted by domes ninety-six feet high, and above these tower groups of statuary. The design for these domes is that of three women, of herculean proportions, supporting a mammoth globe.

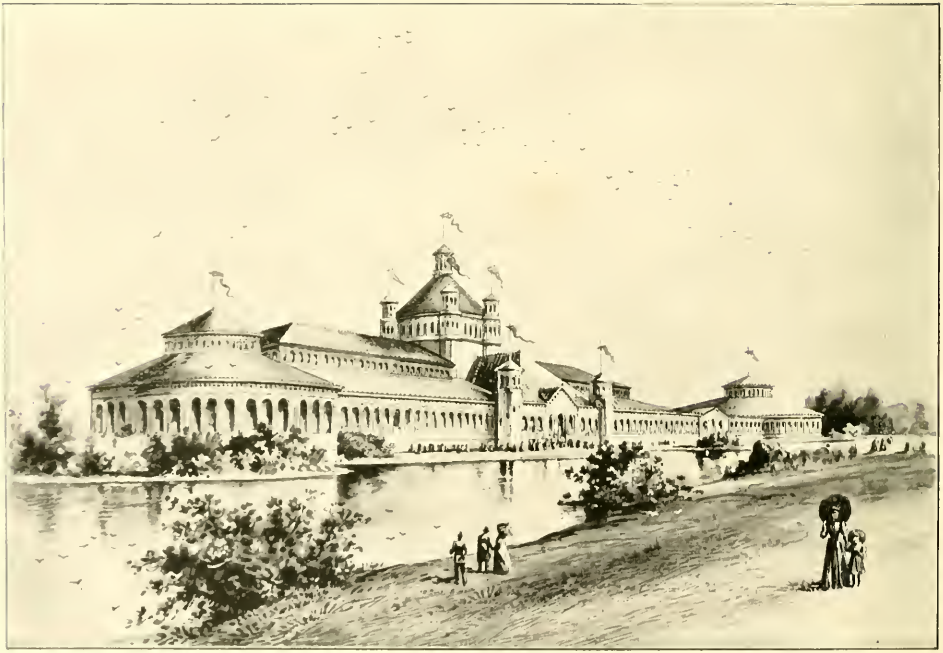
To the southward of the Agricultural Building is a spacious structure devoted chiefly to a Live Stock and Agricultural Assembly Hall. This building is conveniently near one of the stations of the elevated railway. It is a very handsome building, and was designed to be the common meeting point for all persons interested in live stock and agricultural pursuits.

THE MANUFACTURES AND LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING.

Notable for its symmetrical proportions, the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building is the mammoth structure of the Exposition. It measures 1,687 by 787 feet, and covers nearly thirty-one acres, being the largest Exposition building ever constructed. Within the building a gallery fifty feet wide extends around all four sides, and projecting from this are eighty-six smaller galleries, twelve feet wide, from which visitors may survey the vast array of exhibits and the busy scene below. The galleries are approached upon the main floor by thirty great staircases, the flights of which are twelve feet wide each. "Columbia Avenue," fifty feet

THE HALL OF MINES AND MINING.

At the southern extremity of the western lagoon or lake. 700 x 350 feet. Architect, S. S. Beman, Chicago.



THE FISHERIES BUILDING.

Northward of the United States Government Building. 1100 x 200 feet. Cost, $200,000. Architect, Henry Ives Cobb.

wide, extends through the mammoth building longitudinally, and an avenue of like width crosses it at right angles at the center. The main roof is of iron and glass, and arches an area 385 by 1,400 feet, and has its ridge 150 feet from the ground. The building, including its galleries, has about forty acres of floor space.

The Liberal Arts Building is in the Corinthian style of architecture, and in point of being severely classic excels nearly all of the other edifices. The long array of columns and arches, which its façades present, is relieved from monotony by very elaborate ornamentation. In this ornamentation female figures, symbolical of the various arts and sciences, play a conspicuous and very attractive part.

Designs showing in relief the seals of the different States of the Union and of various foreign nations also appear in the ornamentation. These, of course, are gigantic in their proportions. The Agricultural Building, perhaps, is the only one which has a more elaborately ornamental exterior than has this colossal structure.

The exterior of the building is covered with "staff," which is treated to represent marble. The huge fluted columns and the immense arches are apparently of this beautiful material.

The building occupies a most conspicuous place in the grounds. It faces the lake, with only lawns and promenades between. North of it is the United States Government Building, south the harbor and in-jutting lagoon, and west the Electrical Building and the lagoon, separating it from the great island, which in part is wooded and in part resplendent with acres of bright flowers of varied hues.

THE ART PALACE.

Grecian-Ionic in style, the Fine Arts Building is a pure type of the most refined classic architecture. The building is oblong, and is 500 by 320 feet, intersected north, east, south, and west by a great nave and transept, 100 feet wide and seventy feet high, at the intersection of which is a great dome, sixty feet in diameter. The building is 125 feet to the top of the dome, which is surmounted by a colossal statue of the type of famous figures of Winged Victory. The transept has a clear space through the center of sixty feet, being lighted entirely from above.

On either side are galleries twenty feet wide and twenty-four feet above the floor. The collections of the sculpture are displayed on the main floor of the nave and transept, and on the walls, both of the ground

floor and of the galleries, are ample areas for displaying the paintings and sculptured panels in relief. The corners made by the crossing of the nave and transept are filled with small picture galleries.

Around the entire building are galleries, forty feet wide, forming a continuous promenade around the classic structure. Between the promenade and the naves are the smaller rooms devoted to private collections of paintings and the collections of the various art schools. On either side of the main building, and connected with it by handsome corridors, are very large annexes, which are also utilized by various art exhibits.

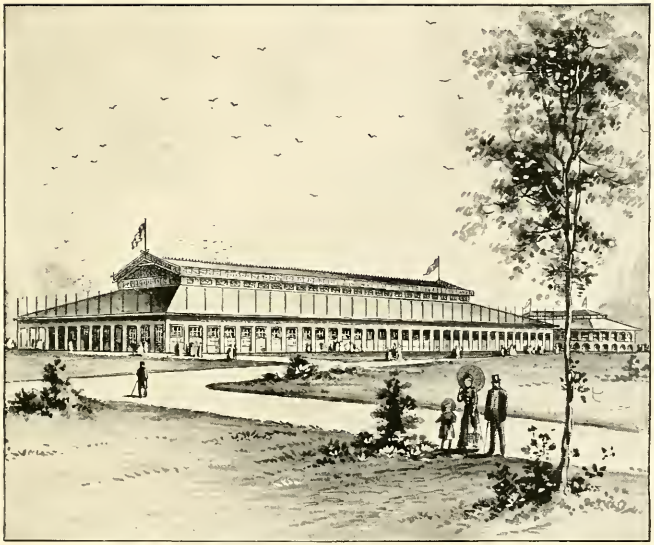
The building is located beautifully in the northern portion of the Park, with the south front facing the lagoon. It is separated from the lagoon by beautiful terraces, ornamented with balustrades, with an immense flight of steps leading down from the main portal to the lagoon, where there is a landing for boats. The north front faces the wide lawn and the group of State buildings. The immediate neighborhood of the building is ornamented with groups of statues, *replica* ornaments of classic art, such as the Choragic monument, the "Cave of the Winds," and other beautiful examples of Grecian art. The ornamentation also includes statues of heroic and life-size proportions.

THE FISHERIES BUILDING.

One of the most artistic of the Exposition palaces is the Fisheries Building, which embraces a large central structure with two smaller polygonal buildings connected with it on either end by arcades. The extreme length of the building is 1,100 feet, and the width 200 feet. It is beautifully located to the northward of the United States Government Building.

In the central portion is the general Fisheries exhibit. In one of the polygonal buildings is the Angling exhibit, and in the other the Aquaria. The exterior of the building is Spanish-Romanesque, which contrasts agreeably in appearance with that of the other buildings.

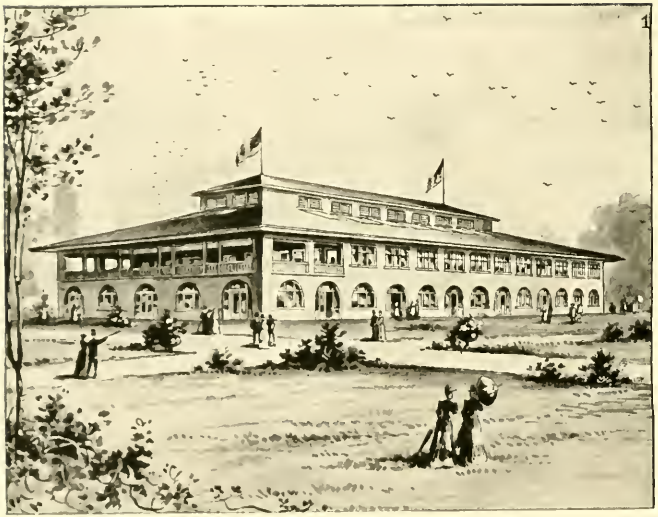
To the close observer the exterior of the building can not fail to be exceedingly interesting, for the architect, Henry Ives Cobb, exerted all his ingenuity in arranging innumerable forms of capitals, modillions, brackets, cornices, and other ornamental details, using only fish and other sea forms for his motif of design The roof of the building is of old Spanish tile, and the side walls of pleasing color.



THE FORESTRY BUILDING.

THE FORESTRY BUILDING.

Situated near the lake shore, in the southeastern portion of the grounds, is in appearance, perhaps, the most unique of all the Exposition structures. Its dimensions are 200 x 500 feet. To a remarkable degree its architecture is of the rustic order. On all four sides of the building is a veranda, supporting the roof of which is a colonnade consisting of a series of columns composed of three tree-trunks, each 25 feet in length, one of them from 16 to 20 inches in diameter and the others smaller. All of these trunks are left in their natural state, with bark undisturbed. They are contributed by the different States and Territories of the Union and by foreign countries, each furnishing specimens of its most characteristic trees. The sides of the building are constructed of slabs with the bark removed. The window-frames are treated in the same rustic manner as is the rest of the building. The main entrance is elaborately finished in different kinds of wood, the material and workmanship being contributed by the wood-workers of the world.



THE DAIRY BUILDING.

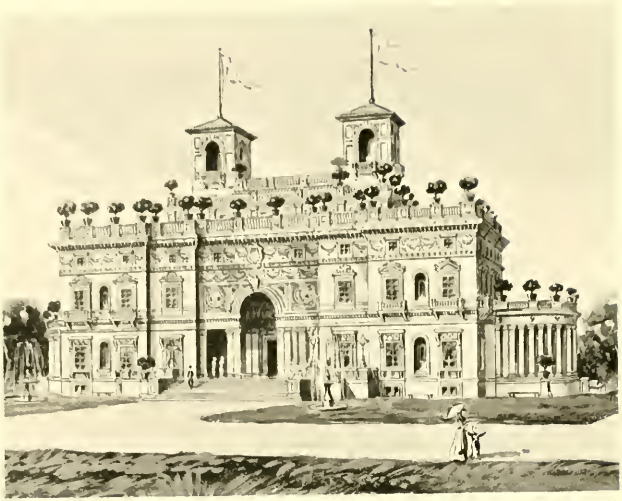
THE DAIRY BUILDING.

Situated near the lake shore, in the southeastern part of the park, and close by the general live-stock exhibit. It covers approximately half an acre, measuring 95 x 200 feet; is two stories high, and cost $30,000. In design it is of quiet exterior.

The Dairy Building, by reason of the exceptionally novel and interesting exhibits it will contain, is quite sure to be regarded with great favor by World's Fair visitors in general, while by agriculturists it will be considered one of the most useful and attractive features of the whole Exposition. It was designed to contain not only a complete exhibit of dairy products, but also a dairy school, in connection with which will be conducted a series of tests for determining the relative merits of different breeds of dairy cattle as milk and butter producers.

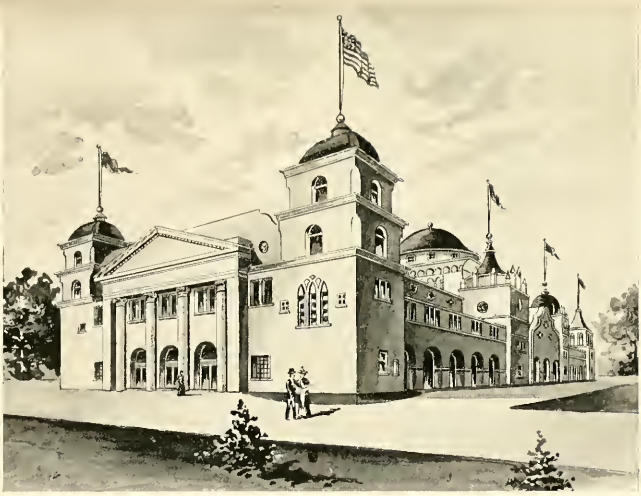
THE ILLINOIS STATE BUILDING.

Situated on a high terrace in one of the most favored spots in Jackson Park 160 x 450 feet.
Cost, $250,000. Architect, W. W. Boyington, Chicago.

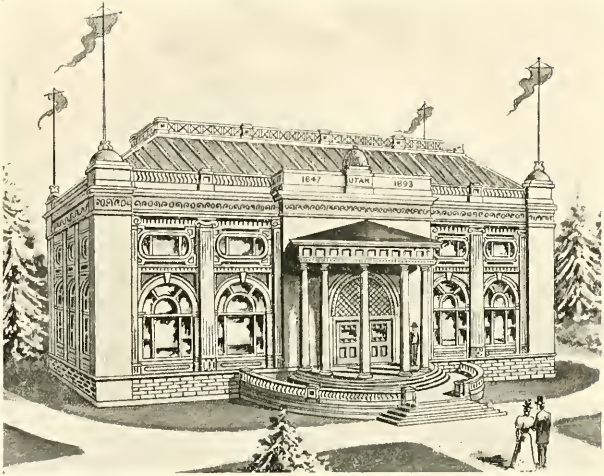


NEW YORK STATE BUILDING 160 x 105 feet Cost, $77,000 Architects, McKim, Meade & White, New York.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE BUILDING. 110 x 166 feet. Cost, $60,000. Architect, R Lonsdale, Philadelphia.



CALIFORNIA STATE BUILDING. 144 x 435 feet. Cost, $75 000. Architect, P. Brown, San Francisco.



UTAH STATE BUILDING. 46 x 82 feet. Cost, $10,000. Architects, Dalles & Hedges, Salt Lake City

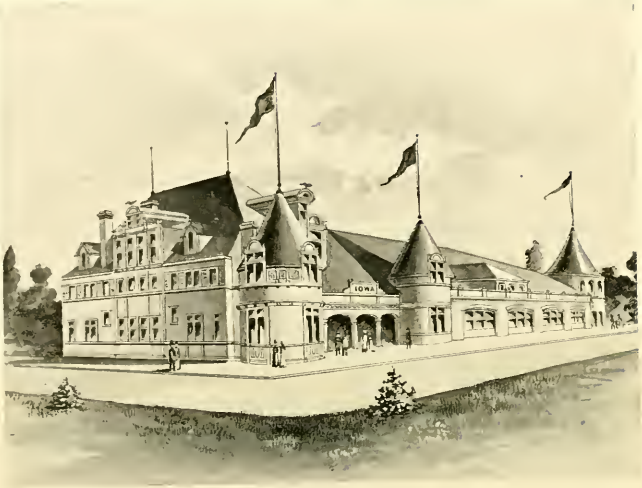
MAINE STATE BUILDING.

65 x 65 feet. Cost, $20,000. Architect, Charles S. Frost, Chicago.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE BUILDING.

Cost, $50,000. Architects, Peabody & Stearns, Boston.

INDIANA STATE BUILDING. 100 x 150 feet. Cost, $60,000. Architect, Henry Ives Cobb, Chicago.



IOWA STATE BUILDING. 77 x 123 feet. Cost, $35,000. Architects, The Josselyn & Taylor Co., Cedar Rapids.

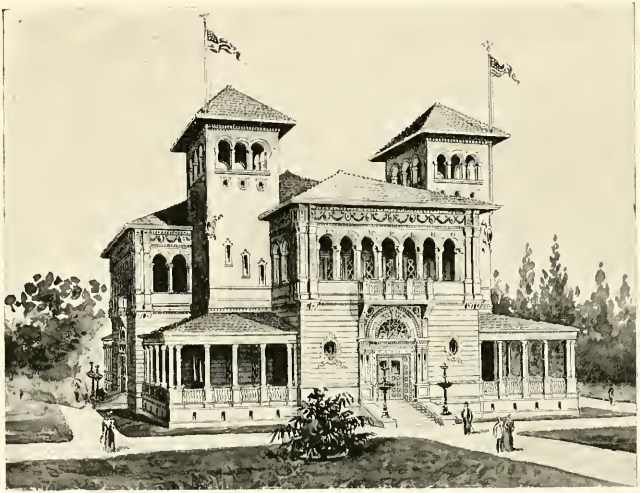
OHIO STATE BUILDING. 100 x 80 feet. Cost, $30,000. Architect, James McLaughlin, Cincinnati

WISCONSIN STATE BUILDING. 80 x 90 feet. Cost, $30,000. Architect, William Waters, Oshkosh, Wis.

KANSAS STATE BUILDING. 135 x 138 feet. Cost, $25,000. Architect, Seymour Davis, Topeka.

NEBRASKA STATE BUILDING. 60 x 100 feet. Cost $20,000. Architect, Henry Voss, Omaha.

ARKANSAS STATE BUILDING. 66 x 92 feet. Cost, $15,000. Architect, E Kaufman, Chicago.



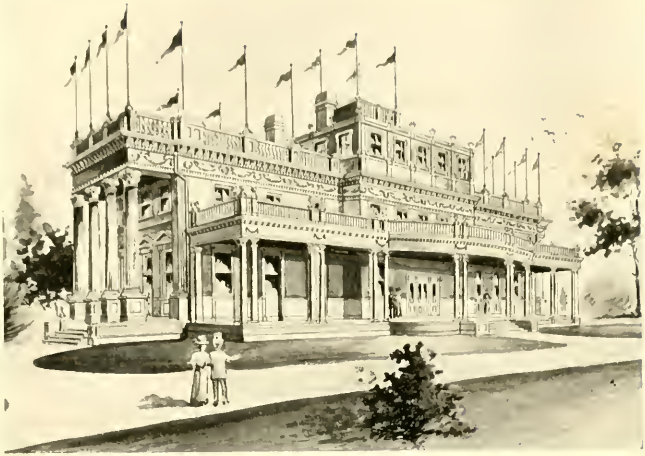
TEXAS STATE BUILDING. 85 x 250 feet. Cost, $40,000. Architect, I. Riley Gordon, San Antonio.

CONNECTICUT STATE BUILDING. 72 x 73 feet. Cost $12,000. Architect, Warren R. Briggs, Bridgeport, Conn.

RHODE ISLAND STATE BUILDING. 32 x 59 feet. Cost, $7,000. Architects, Stone, Carpenter & Wilson, Providence.

VIRGINIA STATE BUILDING. 94 x 32 feet. Cost, $14,450. Architect, Capt. Edgerton Rogers, Richmond, Va.

WEST VIRGINIA STATE BUILDING. 58 x 123 feet. Cost, $20,000. Architect, J. S. Silsbee Chicago.



MARYLAND STATE BUILDING 78 x 142 feet. Cost $35,000 Architects, Baldwin & Pennington, Baltimore.

DELAWARE STATE BUILDING 58 x 60 feet. Cost, $7,500.

NEW JERSEY STATE BUILDING 40 x 60 feet. Cost, $15,000. Architect, Charles Alling Gifford, Newark.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE BUILDING 53 x 84 feet. Cost, $8,000. Architect, Geo. B. Howe, Boston

NORTH DAKOTA STATE BUILDING 70 x 40 feet. Cost, $11,000.